

German Officials See Approach of End

Amsterdam, via London, Aug. 23.—At the secret conference of cabinet ministers, political leaders, and influential writers, called by the German imperial chancellor before the reassembling of the reichstag last Thursday to discuss the political situation, the telegraph says: "Carl Helfferich, secretary of the treasury, explained that the new German war loan would completely exhaust the empire's financial resources, and that the increase in exchequer bonds would cause bankruptcy." Therefore, Dr. Helfferich urged, it was needful to prepare for an honorable peace.

Chancellor von Bethmann-Hollweg, according to the same report, declared the difficulties of the empire were increased and advised his hearers to use their influence to soften down bellicose inclinations and expansion policy in the reichstag and the country and, carefully to prepare peace proposals which would be acceptable to the four members of the entente.

Dr. Bernhard Dernburg's report of the failure of his mission in the United States and other neutral countries, the telegraph says, made a strong impression on the conference.

General von Moltke declared that he fully agreed with the chancellor, and added that, only those not fully informed on the situation could hope for a possible or complete Russian defeat.

OCEAN LINERS SAILING REGULARLY

New York, Aug. 23.—Recent activity of German submarines had no apparent effect on the sailings of trans-Atlantic ships from this port today. Four liners, flying American, British, French, and Italian flags, with over 2,000 passengers on board, in addition to full cargoes, sailed, or prepared to sail before night.

The Cunard liner *Orduna*, with 275 passengers, of whom seven are Americans, left port at 10.30 for Liverpool. The American liner *New York* was to sail at noon with 470 passengers; the French liner *La Touraine* with 220 passengers is to leave at 3 p.m. for Bordeaux, and the Italian line steamer with 1,087 passengers, will let her line, at 4 p.m.

The *Conarder Orduna* carried 9,000 tons of cargo, officials of the line said, but they added there were no explosives or war munitions aboard. It was also said by officials of the line that the sinking of the *Arauc* resulted in no "cancellations" but on the contrary several persons booked passage just prior to leaving port.

BRITAIN'S NEW 17-INCH GUN WILL REVOLUTIONIZE OPERATIONS

New York, Aug. 18.—Today's New York Tribune contains the following: "Recent arrivals from England are able to submit an explanation of the delayed British advance, which as much in England as throughout the rest of the world has caused considerable bewilderment.

Their explanation is that Lord Kitchener has been waiting to launch "his great surprise." And this surprise lies in the completion of new guns and a new type of shell which it is believed will revolutionize artillery operations and make the path of the allies to Berlin more possible than a hitherto.

Soon after the beginning of the war, when it became patent that heavy explosives were to be the dominating factor in the struggle for victory, the combined efforts of British chemists and ordnance experts invented a shell unquestionably more powerful than any previously used. Its destructive

power, is without doubt superior to any previously known. A variation in explosive composition rendered it likely to supercede all types in use.

The government ordered experiments to be made with big guns then being manufactured at Woolwich arsenal. As far back as last November government experts were at work on this problem. They experimented with various alloys of steel, trying to find one that would stand the strain of such a shell. Finally they succeeded. They produced a 17-inch gun that would suit this purpose. Various experiments have been made, and are believed to have been entirely successful. It is stated that the shell will be carried 25 miles and will work havoc on a scale entirely unprecedented.

Thus is answered the reason why no advance was made when Warsaw was about to fall and the main bulk of the German troops were concentrated on that front. It also explains why, after the great movement of Kitchener's army to France early in July the troops were not used. Nothing was to be done until these guns, which the great armament factories of Britain have been working on for six months, had been delivered in sufficient quantities to the front.

Last Wednesday the second Canadian contingent, numbering 45,000 picked troops, an overwhelming majority of whom had seen previous service, sailed for France. With their despatch Kitchener's movement was ready to begin. The result may soon be apparent.

GERMAN LOSSES ARE GREATER THAN HAVE YET BEEN ADMITTED

Petrograd, Aug. 18.—A Russian expert points out that the German lists of losses showing 1,616,761 casualties do not include 28 Bavarian, 174 Saxon and 229 Württemberg lists, nor 40 lists of losses of the German fleet. These make a total of 3,500,000, to which must be added 120,000 suffered by the Prussians during the last battles.

These figures, the expert states, so stunned the German staff that, besides recognizing the prostration of its plan of envelopment of the Muscovite army, it was compelled to withdraw six corps from the fighting line. These were then used to form new reserves of about two corps, amounting in strength to two regiments, which had been sent against Serbia or to assist Austria against Italy.

It is considered here that absence of lights along the left bank of the Bug river is due to the Russian army having successfully established connection with the garrison at Brest-Litovsk.

MORE HOSPITALS NEEDED FOR MEN FROM DOMINION

Montreal, Aug. 19.—London correspondence in the Gazette reads: "The demand for additional hospitals for Canadian wounded in Great Britain seems so urgent that there is ample room for both official and private benevolence. At present Hon. Dr. Pyne is in England working on a scheme for a 1,000-bed primary hospital, to be established and maintained by the Ontario Government. It appears probable that this hospital will be established at Cambridge.

Coincidentally, the Canadian medical department contemplates the erection of a convalescent hospital accommodating 2,000 patients, for which Sir A. F. Firth has appealed for a suitable site in the south of England. Lately a large convalescent hospital has been established at Monks Horton, a country residence, nine miles from Folkestone, from Hythe and from Canterbury, at all of which centres there are Canadian. It was a hospital which so impressed the premier, because of the 900 crippled men who lined up to salute him.

"The Queen's Canadian hospi-

tal at Beachborough Park, only a few miles away, is about to throw open new wards, to hold between 500 and 600 patients, and the Duchess of Connaught hospital at Cliveden, near Taplow, has been enlarged, so that it now has 1,000 beds. At Bromley there is also a spacious convalescent home for Canadians. Here the men are their own police, and have the responsibility for maintaining order, with the power to penalize any individual who commits a breach of discipline. In connection with these large institutions there are numerous convalescent homes, which, for the most part, are the outcome of personal effort of benevolence."

GERMANY THREATENS TO TREAT CANADIAN PRISONERS WITH GREATER SEVERITY

London, Aug. 23.—The Hague correspondent of the Daily Mail says that the German military authorities have issued an order that certain classes of British prisoners of war, especially Canadians, are henceforth to be treated with increased severity. The order is accompanied by an official statement alleging that a number of Germans interned at Amherst, N.S., are being kept in insanitary prisons, are badly fed and maltreated. On this pretext Canadian prisoners are to be deprived of privileges ordinarily accorded prisoners of war, and will be placed on reduced rations.

Amherst, N.S., Aug. 23.—In connection with the dispatch from Berlin today regarding alleged ill-treatment and unsanitary conditions at the military detention camp here, Major G.H. Oulton, in command of the detention camp, said tonight that he had never received a complaint from one of the 700 German civilian prisoners confined there, but that on the contrary scores had expressed to him their satisfaction with the conditions. Major Oulton also said that he had several visits from the American consul, C. Forman, of Montreal, N.B., who, according to the commandant, had always expressed himself as pleased with the conditions found.

Washington, Aug. 23.—State department officials expressed surprise today at reports from Berlin of unsanitary conditions in the German prison camp at Amherst, N.S. Last night reports to the department concerning conditions at the camp mentioned the occurrence of some minor trouble, arising from the prisoners' complaints against Canadian cooking, but that had been settled, it was stated, by the substitution of two of the prisoners as cooks. If official complaint were received, it was stated, the department would instruct the consul at Montreal to investigate and report.

The United States, as custodian of German interests in Canada, is responsible for the adjustment of differences relating to the prisoners.

BATTLE CRUISER MOLTKE VICTIM OF BRITISH 'SUB'

Petrograd, Aug. 22, via London.—The following official statement was issued yesterday: "A British submarine successfully torpedoed a German cruiser in the Baltic sea."

"The German fleet has left the Gulf of Riga."

"Our destroyers in the Black Sea have sunk over a hundred Turkish boats."

The Russians apparently admit no loss in the Gulf of Riga battle. A German statement issued yesterday declared that the Russian gunboats *Stivuch* and *Morjets* and a torpedo boat were destroyed while several others were damaged.

Reports from Petrograd indicated that the German cruiser destroyed by the British submarine was the *Moltke*, a ship of 23,000 tons, carrying over 1,000 men.

Cotton is Declared Contraband

London, Aug. 22.—Cotton has been declared absolute contraband by Great Britain according to a statement issued by the foreign office yesterday afternoon.

The declaration is effective from yesterday. A royal proclamation concerning the subject was published in a supplement of the London Gazette issued last night. It is very brief. After a preamble citing various proclamations concerning contraband, it says:

"Now, therefore, we do hereby declare, by and with the advice of our privy council, that during the continuance of the war or until we do give further public notice, the following articles will be treated as absolute contraband, in addition to those set out in our royal proclamations aforementioned:

Raw cotton, cotton lint, cotton waste, and cotton yarn. "And we do hereby further declare that this, our royal proclamation, shall take effect from the date of its publication in the London Gazette."

The proclamation was signed Friday by King George.

The announcement follows:

"His Majesty's Government have declared cotton absolute contraband. While the circumstances might have justified such action at an earlier period, His Majesty's Government are glad to think that local conditions of American interests likely to be affected are more favorable for such a step than they were a year ago, and, moreover, His Majesty's Government contemplate initiation of measures to relieve as far as possible any abnormal depression which might temporarily disturb market conditions."

HE WORKED ALL GUNS TILL THEY WERE SMASHED

London, Aug. 16.—Dr. Benjamin Rand, in a letter to the Times, claims that too little attention has been given to the gallant deeds of individual Canadian officers and men who fought at Ypres, and goes on to instance the case of Lance-Corporal Allen, of the Tenth brigade. Allen, he says, was awarded the D.C.M. two months ago, but the brief official record of his deeds did not do him justice, as the following report of one of his superior officers will testify:

"I will give you some idea of what Allen did," said the officer. "Our machine guns were all in one particular strip of trenches. In one hour or so all the machine guns were out of action except the one Allen was standing by. He was the only man left in that part of the trench, and it had probably held about forty men. He fought at least 30 minutes on his own. He had to set his gun up two or three times, and then it was finally smashed by a shell and he went along the trench to the next gun and did the same with that. When the last gun was smashed Allen banged away with his rifle until he was killed. He undoubtedly deserved the Victoria Cross."

ASK CANADA TO TAKE IN NEWFOUNDLAND

Summerside, P.E.I., Aug. 18.—Resolutions on subjects of national importance were debated at today's sessions of the annual meeting of the Maritime Provinces boards of trade, which will close tomorrow. From a Dominion viewpoint, the discussions most interesting had to do with the desirability of the Canadian government making such

overtures to Newfoundland as would lead the ancient colony to join the confederation, and a resolution inviting the federal government to secure shipment during the winter of northwestern products through ports in the maritime provinces, which traffic now to a large extent goes through United States channels.

The resolution favoring a memorial to the government at Ottawa on the subject of Newfoundland and confederation was moved by Captain Joseph Reid, of Summerside, and seconded by J. A. Messervy, of Charlottetown, P.E.I. A lively discussion ensued, before the resolution was adopted unanimously. Several speakers took the ground that the present time is opportune for consideration of union, while others believed, the debate and any overtures which the Canadian Government might make would be regarded in Newfoundland as dictatorial. All the speakers agreed, however, that the entry of Newfoundland into the confederation would greatly benefit the maritime provinces in particular and Canada in general, as well as Newfoundland.

A. C. Chapman, of Moncton, moved, and E. A. Reilly, of Moncton, N.B., seconded, a resolution asking the government to secure, by preferential freight tariffs, the shipment during the winter season of products of the Canadian northwest through ports in the maritime provinces.

NEGOTIATIONS FOR BIG LOAN ON, IS REPORT

New York, Aug. 18.—Reports of negotiations for the flotation of a foreign loan in New York imported strength to the foreign exchange market today, notwithstanding the opinion that there were yet many obstacles to placing such a loan.

Two questions loomed large in the discussion of the loan, the practicability of American bankers attempting to underwrite a loan of from \$300,000,000 to \$500,000,000. These were: Would the Washington administration regard the underwriting of such a loan as against American interests? Could a loan of these proportions be placed here on terms that Great Britain could afford to grant?

It was remembered that J. P. Morgan, after a trip to Washington, early in the year, dropped all negotiations looking to the financing of France because of the official attitude. Since then several loans to France and Great Britain have been placed here, but for only nominal sums. They were also distinctly of a credit character—to pay for purchases of supplies made here.

Since then, Europe has flooded America with war orders, so that bills are understood, which are hundreds of millions of dollars. Matters have reached a stage, financiers believe where there may be delay in paying these bills. Failure to do so, will not only further depress foreign exchange, but may cause heavy curtailment of American shipments abroad.

Reports current in Wall Street today, that Great Britain and her allies were said to be contemplating shipments of \$250,000,000 of goods to the United States were received with skepticism. Not only would such shipments be without parallel, but they would extend over a long period, at the end of which the debt probably would be as large as ever.

It was considered probable that the administration would not countenance a foreign loan, any part of which would find its way abroad. There was doubt, also, it was understood, whether a \$500,000,000 loan could be absorbed in this country unless there was a demand for its absorption from interior banks.

These and other considerations are acting as a brake on negotiations that otherwise would be progressing. And, while the plans seemed to mark time, the markets showed a tendency to strengthen and took on a quieter tone.

Denmark and Sweden Aroused

London, Aug. 22.—The Copenhagen correspondent of Reuter's Telegram Company sends the following despatch regarding the sinking of the British submarine E-13:

"The destruction of the British submarine E-13 in Danish territory by German destroyers, under circumstances which placed the shipwrecked craft under Danish protection, has aroused wide-spread indignation which finds expression in the Danish papers. It is urged that there can be no explanation, or plausible excuse for the deliberate violation of Danish territory as a German torpedo boat had thoroughly investigated the locality before returning with the others to attack the defenseless crew. The Nordland says:

"There can be no question that the German commander was aware he was violating Danish neutrality. The incident is simply in accordance with German methods throughout the whole war."

"The Hørsholmen writes: "We received the news with deep pain that fourteen sailors of a friendly nation lost their lives, not even in a naval combat, but without the faintest chance of defending themselves."

"The Journal Hovedstaden publishes a rumor that one Danish torpedo boat had a man wounded and its wireless damaged by German shells."

"The entire press commends the government's action in promptly protesting to Berlin, and assures the government that it will receive the support of the whole nation in whatever action is taken."

"The admiralty has ordered that the patrol ships around Copenhagen be increased. A German Zeppelin this morning concurred over the waters southeast of Copenhagen and photographed the wreck of the E-13."

Stockholm, via London, Aug. 22.—The Swedish press unanimously denounces the German attack on the British submarine E-13 in Danish waters, characterizing it as an unpardonable infringement of Danish neutrality.

The Dagens Nyheter, as commonly reflects of the Swedish foreign office, says that the Germans attacking the E-13 must have been fully aware that the submarine was in Danish waters. "The most criminal feature of the affair," reads the paper, "is the German craft's action in firing on the British sailors who had given themselves up to a naval power, and naturally assumed that they were safe from enemy attacks."

London, Aug. 22.—A despatch to Reuter's Telegram Company from Copenhagen relative to the destruction of the British submarine E-13 by the German destroyer, says:

"The commander of the Danish torpedo boat *Souleven*, which, with the torpedo boat *Stoeren*, was near the British submarine E-13 when the Germans attacked her, reports that, noticing the approach of the German destroyers, he went in their direction to protest against a possible violation of neutrality. Suddenly one of the German destroyers discharged some shots against the submarine, which immediately took fire. The *Souleven* then approached the German vessel, which ceased fire and hauled away."

ITALY DECLARES WAR ON TURKEY

London, Aug. 22.—Margaris Di Geroni, Italian ambassador to Turkey, yesterday handed to the Porte a note declaring Italy considered herself in a state of war with Turkey and demanded his passports, according to an official telegram from Constantinople, received at Amsterdam and transmitted to the Central News.

Wounds by German Bullets
If Germans Do Not Use the Dum-Dum Bullet They Have Something Just as Good

Ever since the beginning of the war there have been accusations on the part of both belligerents that their opponents were using dum-dum bullets. Yet amongst the thousands of ammunition captured at different times few cartridges of this description have been discovered. As a matter of fact, the only evidence that can be called in support of the accusation is the nature of the wounds inflicted by rifle fire. The same thing can be said of the wounds caused by Mauser bullets worn of normal pattern, yet terrible jagged wounds were sometimes inflicted by them. This is explained by the fact that many gunshot wounds are caused by bounding bullets which had been distorted from their original shape by

so H. S. Souttar has been led to make a careful investigation of the problem, the results of which he tells in one of the chapters of his intensely interesting book, "A Surgeon in Belgium." The structure of the German bullet, he says, is peculiar. It has a very short point, so that when it strikes it usually turns completely over. A further peculiarity is that the hard casing does not over the base of the bullet, so that on impact

has very much the same effect as the prohibited missile. Mr. Souttar was surgeon-in-chief of the Belgian Field

Nervous Children

Exercise Leads to St. Vitus Dance

There is much criticism of modern educational methods that require too much work of school children, allowing them too little time for play and preventing sufficient out-of-door exercise. When the study of music or any other accomplishment, with the neces-

blood becomes impoverished and fails to nourish the nerves. The child becomes restless, and twitching of the

muscles follow. Sometimes the child stumbles in walking and drops what it tries to hold. Pallor, listlessness

are failing to meet the demands made upon them, and that St. Vitus dance has fastened its hold upon the child.

can equal Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, which build up the blood, strengthen the nerves and safely help to meet the demands of the growing child. Out-of-door exercise, nourishing food, plenty of sleep with these tonic pills will cure even the most severe cases of St.

says Mrs. Johnson, of Hemford, N.S., "my son Calvin was as healthy and rugged as any child could be. Then

he began to complain that his eyes hurt him, and of pains in the head. I took him to the doctor at the hospital at school. Then I noticed a twitching of the muscles of his face and arms, and he began to tremble and shiver in constant motion. Our family physician was called in and pronounced the trouble a severe attack of St. Vitus's dance. He prescribed a course of doctor's treatment for some three months but did not seem to improve. We had him taken him from school, and were at home for some time, but without improvement, but notwithstanding he grew worse, and the least start would bring on a severe motor spasm. After some months until Dr. Williams' Pink Pills were brought to my attention, and we decided to give him this medicine. After a few days of treatment, the spasms were a noticeable improvement, and in

the time he had taken nine or ten boxes he had recovered his former good health. There has been no sign of a return of the trouble, and I can say how thankful we feel for the complete restoration of our son's health."

Parents who find their growing boys or girls becoming nervous should lose no time in giving them Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. You may ward off the attack of St. Vitus' dance if the trouble has reached that stage; the Pills will effect a cure. Sold by all medicine dealers or by mail at 50 cents a box or six boxes for \$2.50 from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockton, Mass., U.S.A.

I never had any astonishing adventure in a street car. I never protected any lady passenger from the advances

of a friend in human shape; I never
rescued from "Imminent Peril" a false
unknown who thanked me with a de-
blush and handed me her card—being
the daughter of a millionaire. On the
contrary I have held frantic childrer-
and taken care of dyspeptic lap dogs
I have been entrusted with bundles
which became vitalized in my hands
and would undo themselves and cover
me with hooks and eyes and spoons of
emotion. I am the unfortunate gentle

Yet because an apple never dropped
on my head I have no reason to doubt

the theory of gravitation, and I have
no cause to be sceptical regarding
"blighted affections" just because
nether was elected to romance and ad-
venture.—Bret Hart.

"My good woman, do you believe in
castigating children by way of disciplin-
ing them?"

"I don't believe in none of these
yere newfangled ways of bringing up
children. I believes in a good lickin'."
—Baltimore American.

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WHAT GREAT BRITAIN IS DOING IN THE DEFENCE OF CIVILIZATION

"A committee was appointed to organize the march throughout the Dominion. The members of this committee are: Messrs. Thos. Canliey of New Glasgow; George W. Watts, Toronto; E. Carnegie, Welland; General T. Benson, master general of ordnance; Mr. J. W. Borden, chief accountant and Mr. J. W. Macdonald, Harrison and Col. LaFerty, the latter four representing the department of militia and defence. I had the honor to be named chairman.

"As a direct outcome of the work of the shell committee a major refinery in Canada will be made possible. Our experience in nine months has demonstrated the fact that the

spector.

Starting with the first order from the United States, the company has produced 200,000 shrapnel we have since placed in storage, aggregating 3,000,000 shrapnel consisting of 15 and 18-pound shells. These shells are made of cast iron and contain high explosive shells. In addition we have placed orders for 100,000 cartridge cases, 5,000,000 fuses, 2,000,000 primers and 1,000,000 friction tubes.

In no one simple establishment in Canada, except the Dominion Arsenal at Quebec, can all these things be made. One hundred and thirty firms from Halifax to Vancouver are engaged in the work of machining and assembling the various parts of the shells. The manufacture of blanks, bullet cases, cartridges, cartridge cases, buksheet, primers, tubes, tin cups for shrapnel, and the manufacture of boxes. From an enumeration of these various articles it will be observed how extensive the work of the operations are. Functions

Times,

The two groups also differ markedly in color. The Great Russian is blonde, with chestnut or auburn hair, light complexion, and heer-colored eyes. The Little Russian, on the other hand, though possessing the head type of the eastern Slav, is dark, even swarthy, with brown eyes, and dark hair.

A further difference appears in stature, for the Little Russian, despite his name, is big, considerably larger than the Great Russian. The reason for this is not easy to find, unless it be that the Little Russian is but another reflection of the influence of environment.

The Little Russian occupies the best of the fertile lands of the black earth belt, and the consequent better nourishment extends over a long period of time, together with the better care of his stock, is doubtless responsible for his larger stature.

[illegible]

the French, to smother the Turks, and win the Balkans for the allied cause.

"4—Rendering great aid to French and Belgian troops in resisting the German invasions, and in driving them off the allied left wing in the west.

"5—Making loans and supplying munitions to nearly all her partners in the war.

"6—Pursuing a financial policy in Europe which is likely to promote the cause of the nationalities.

"7—Putting into the field more than ten millions as many men as ever promised.

"8—Guarding her own soil and people against an invasion which if it came—and it is believed to be far from impossible—doubtless would be fatal to her, to Europe, and to the world.

"9—Sparing, ever known. With how many men? Well, with enough. To be sure, the present world would suppose that upon Britain were laid the duty of defending every land but

"But such a course could have done this. Few nations are without disgrace, without historical pages they fail to read. Britain might not be attacked. France and Russia were not attacked. Britain might have swayed the balance of power. Britain might have onset. Britain might have stood clear, might have husbanded her resources, might have saved money, might have been more prudent. Britain might have lapped over the stricken adversaries in the end and claimed the balance of power for herself.

"Britain did not do so.

"She threw into the balance her prestige, her international prestige, her unrivaled diplomatic prestige. She threw—in throwing—will throw into the balance the whole possession of the British Empire.

"And all for what? For the principle of self-determination."

"Britain, one can believe, may be the author of some acts of which she is not proud—may have done some things to cause her, looking back upon them with full light, to wish they had never been done. But in this war this old and proud democracy is unfolding, applying a material strength and a moral splendor that for countless ages after this conflict is stilled will be shining undimmed amid the first glories of history."

quite as much in disposition as habits of life. He is more mellow and open hearted; the sun of the south.

In the stomach we find free hydrochloric acid, produced some half hour or less after a meal. Its production is somewhat stimulated by the presence of chloride of the blood by the living cells that line the stomach; it is one of the wholly inimitable feats of the body. Until recently most of us thought that the hydrochloric acid was formed in the stomach solely in order to digest food, but now we have learned that it is also a powerful antiseptic. Hydrochloric acid is also a valuable antiseptic working, for once, inside the body without hurting it, and probably often drops the picture of a man's assumption and typhoid fever. Thus the two great avenues of entry to the body are in a large degree guarded by the addition of hydrochloric acid. robe can, unaided, penetrate the surface of the unbroken and healthy skin.

He surely is the last of his kind. Francis' corpse, whose private life has been one long chapter of woes without a parallel in history, was buried in the arms of his wife, the saintly Elizabeth, who was assassinated by an anarchist in Geneva. Maximilian, his impulsive brother, was made Emperor by his subjects and died of a fever by his subjects' hands. The Crown Prince Rudolf, his only son, was a suicide, his sister-in-law, Duchess Maria Theresa, died of a heart attack at a charity bazaar in Paris. Then his favorite grandchild married against the emperor's wish, an archduchess fell from a balcony, and his rival king's husband's executioner next came the killing of Franz Ferdinand and his consort—the culmination of a series of misadventures which precipitated the Great War.

most of her music, her poetry, and her folk song.

Wealthy Devour Too Much

Henry Ford's theory that most persons eat too much and thereby not only waste a great deal of food but weaken their own bodies and undermine their health found indorsement at the hand of physicians of the navy, says the Washington correspondent of the New York Herald. "He declared that fundamentally the idea was sound and that in most cases the human system was compelled to undergo the strain of digesting more food than it needed; the result was that the excess was thrown off and

Canada's total wool production is officially given as about 14,000,000

The magnitude of this order will be better realized when it is noted that the surplus butter made during one month in the co-operative creameries in that province. The success of the co-operative movement as it is concerned with the dairy industry in Saskatchewan, has been such that there are now less than 3,626 farmers patronizing the government co-operative creamery system, compared with more than 70,000 at the end of the previous year.

Four thousand cases of Alberta butter were shipped aboard the M. S. "Mascot," which was carrying the shipments come from the other direction, for New Zealand butter, a large part of which had been following a drought in Australia there is a butter shortage. This shipment was sent by the Canadian officers to Vancouver commission houses.

The ordinary commercial trade in woolens in Canada has been considerably affected by the embargo which has just about balanced lack of ordinary trade orders. Were an embargo of this kind to be applied to a surplus of Canadian wool on pasture in Canada that would drag the market sufficiently to break prices 50 to 75 cents below the level which happened a few weeks ago, when a temporary embargo was placed on wool going to the United States.

During the past few years of the year 1914, over 9,000,000 pounds of wool and exported 2,841,000 pounds. The reason for this exchange was the fact that the wool was made up of wool for widely different purposes. Each country has its own peculiar grades of the product of the sheep, and the climate of each country. At the present time, the brands of wool produced in Canada are not required within Canada.

"I always stop when I cease to be hungry," he said. "I eat three meals a day, but I do not eat a heavy meal in the evening. I eat meat but only a day and then in the middle of the day. I think as people grow old their digestion is better accommodated if they eat their principal meal in the middle of the day."

Surgeon-General Gorgas believed that the poor do not get enough to eat and that the wealthy eat too much. He especially warns against the dangers of eating late at night.

"Whether the government may be induced or not to act is not for me to say," says this writer. "The opportunity of throwing the embargo has long presented itself, but the prohibition never existed—and we know from more than twenty years' experience, there was no need of it. The disease was not so great a danger of disease—there would have been long before this a big volume of business in store cattle from Canada, and the government would have had to adapt their methods and their trade to the conditions imposed, and although the conditions were removed immediately the home situation would have been altered very much, and might, in course of time, create trade again, and if there were no chance of the home arguments arising, it would be for the better of the nation. The home feeder of cattle will be wise to put little confidence in prospective supply of stores."

from 700 per gun in 1969, after General Langlois had declared in the *Journal de l'Armée* that the shells would be just sufficient for a day and a half of battle. He asked for 3,000 shells per gun. Only 1,400 were granted. The shells were made by the manufacture of 35,000 shells a day in the government arsenals.

"The first month of war showed that all the shells needed to maintain the situation were too low. French arsenals and private factories are now said to be producing 170,000 shells a day. Not only is the production of shells increasing, but the press for more ammunition, which is supposed to be sufficient for current needs, is increasing by a big margin. The careful estimates of ammunition at 100,000 to 150,000 the number of shells now being used each

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The present scarcity of beef in Great Britain has apparently given the people a foretaste of what may eventually be an established condition. There is little chance that the embargo will be removed, and even were the grain to Canada would not be very great. Store cattle could be fed in Eastern Canada as well as in Great Britain, and the profit retained on this side of the water. At present the call is for more cattle and Canada with millions of acres of cheap grazing lands is one of the most promising fields for extension of the industry.

count of 20,000 shells fired in an hour and a half upon a French position 350 yards in length and 400 yards in depth in the Bois d'Ailly.

It is estimated that more than 200,000 shells were used by them in the actions between April 5 and April 13 in the Forest of Apremont, while the French over a limited front near Souain in Champagne fired 100,000

The compass and other delicate instruments, which were located forward, and upon which rested in great degree the success of the voyage, were covered up with a great extent of copper, and the great flagpoles, point to the copper joinings, blocks and the like, which meant the investment of a small fortune.

The water-tanks are lined with wool being insulated to keep the cold out. One of the officers volunteered the information that it was often so hot in his room that he went down to the engine room to cool off.

pounds per year. Of this, about one quarter was exported in the year ending March 31, 1915, chiefly to the

The magnitude of this order will be better realized when it is noted that the surplus butter made during one month in the co-operative creameries in that province. The success of the co-operative movement as it is concerned with the dairy industry in Saskatchewan, has been such that there are now less than 3,626 farmers patronizing the government co-operative creamery system, compared with more than 70,000 at the time of the previous year.

Four thousand cases of Alberta butter were shipped aboard the M. S. "Mascot," which was carrying the shipments come from the other direction, for New Zealand butter, following a drought in Australia there is a butter shortage. This shipment was sent by the Canadian officers to Vancouver commission houses.

The ordinary commercial trade in woolsens in Canada has been completely curtailed, but war orders have just come from the United States to discontinue the wool trade embargo placed on wool. It would leave a surplus of Canadian wool on hand, but the wool drug has been so scarce and so difficult to obtain prices have risen so high that it is not likely to be sold at 60 per cent. This actually happens a few weeks ago, when a temporary embargo was placed on wool going to Canada imported during the fiscal year 1914, over 9,000,000 pounds of wool and exported 2,841,000 pounds of wool. The United States has a surplus of wool that there is a wide variety of wool for widely different purposes. Each country has its own breeds and climatic conditions. At the present time, the brands of wool produced in Canada are not required within Canada.

Surgeon-General William C. Gorgas, U.S.A., said that he was always careful to prevent overeating. "I always eat when I cease to feel hungry," he said. "I eat three meals a day, but I do not eat a heavy meal in the evening. I eat meat but only on a day and then in the middle of the day. I think as people grow old their digestion is better accommodated if they eat their principal meal in the middle of the day."

Surgeon-General Gorgas believes that the poor do not get enough to eat and that the wealthy eat too much. He especially warns against the dangers of eating late at night.

Britain Has Suffered Comparative Small Losses From This Method

the rate of 344 a year. Of them fifty-five were British. The rest were: French five, Russian and Prussian twenty, American six, and the balance for the allies. The neutral nation have lost twenty-three vessels altogether: Norwegian, ten; United States, five; Danish, one; Greek, one; Italian one. The British total, therefore, is at the rate of a mere 2 to 1. The British navy has been so great were we had with France, the Revolutionary and the Napoleon wars, which began in 1793 and ended in 1815, that in 1814, 1815, and 1816, British merchant ships were captured or sunk by the enemy. This gives an average of not less than 500 ships a year. In 1806, 519 ships were captured; in 1807, 569 ships; in 1808, 667; in 1809, 671; in 1810, 619.

the rate of 300 cartridges ... minute use a million an hour. The number of cartridges used on both fronts from the Carpathians to the North Sea has been estimated at 30,000,000.

A new variety of telephone receiver invented by Pierre Delange, a Dutch engineer now in London, is being tested out by the British admiralty with a view to installing it on battleships and is already being used in the helms of the British war office.

Delange's invention is said to draw away completely with the buzzing sounds caused by strong vibrations in the telephone receivers of the type in general use, and the new receiver is so sensitive that it transmits only clear whistles.

Care Should be Taken in Sorting and Grading in Order to Obtain Best Price
The best quality of poultry and eggs

frequently during the hot weather, a good place to gather them should be provided. When the weather is cool or cellar, where they should be kept. If you are not sure, it is well to do this, as it establishes a habit. If you are not sure, it is well to do this, as it establishes a habit. If you are not sure, it is well to do this, as it establishes a habit.

The 1915 forecast for winter wheat crop in European Russia is calculated at 391,000,000 bushels, and that of winter rye at 341,000,000. This is an increase of 40 per cent. for wheat and 20 per cent. for rye over the average of 1914.

**BOB IS NOW A POLITICIAN
WITHOUT A HOME**

Ottawa, August 26.—The good guessers at the Rideau Club apprehend that the Manitoba election is the political death knell of the Hon. Robert Rogers. They may be wrong, but it looks as if the bearers were ready to carry him out in order to let R. B. Bennett in.

The fault found with the Honorable Robert is that he did not live up to specifications. A wicked partner whose wickedness is unsuccessful cannot expect to flourish like a green bay tree in a government which is disposed to be critical of his work. An election wizzard who can't put the trick over better than he did in Manitoba is hardly worth keeping. Almost any fool can bring about a disaster, but it takes a magician to head one off. Extenuating circumstances for the Hon. Robert are said to be few and far between. Premier Borden sailed away to England to collect glory and the freedom of great cities, leaving the Minister of Public Works with a fair field. The Premier did not want to be bothered with sordid details. All he asked was results. If the Hon. Robert was a wizzard, here was a chance to prove it. After four months of concentrated effort, the Hon. Robert not only failed to deliver the goods, but let loose a landslide. What kind of a wizzard is that—eh, what?

Of course there are plenty of excuses. For instance, the Lieutenant-Governor did not exercise a restraining influence. For another instance, the election machinery had passed into the hands of the enemy. But excuses are not what his colleagues ask of the Minister of Public Works—he is the great fixer, the chief dealer in human nature for the Conservative party, and what they demand of him is majorities. As an election wizzard he has turned out a great frost. He had no more right to get bumped in Manitoba than General Von Kluck had to lose Paris. In short, war is what General Sherman said it was, and defeated generals can make no excuses that will be accepted.

As a matter of fact, the Honorable Robert put up a very brilliant and strenuous campaign, although his friends refuse to look at it in that light. As soon as he took hold, Dr. Simpson, the Manitoba organizer for the party, and the repository of some of their darkest secrets, disappeared in the twinkling of an eye. Some Arabian Nights carpet whisked him off to the fighting front in Flanders, and there the Doctor found more peace than he was likely to find in Winnipeg. Contemporaneously, also, with the Hon. Robert's appearance on the scene of action, certain telegrams in the G. N. W.'s keeping perished in the flames, and Zebulon A. Lash, K. C., wrote a letter explaining that the conflagration was according to rules and strictly in the interest of public safety. It was a hot letter Zebulon wrote, and consequently dangerous company for any telegrams that might be lying round—lying being used here in the sense of a recumbent position.

The next phase of the campaign was the appearance of Judge Philippen, a seasoned veteran familiar with the ground, who was summoned from Toronto to take part in the conflict. The Judge did "outside work," circulated among the high and mighty in the land, told stories, cracked jokes and in interview chief justices on behalf of the persecuted Kelly. His operations for some reason or other were not attended with success, but it cannot be said that the Honorable Robert overlooked any points. The C. N. R. toed the mark and all those who had received or expected to receive favors were obliged to do their bit. The Honorable Robert is a gallant and

resourceful leader and contests every inch.

The third phase of the campaign was the Fallerton charges and the verdict of the Purdie Commission thereon. Sir James Aikens and his more or less spotless associates said they would take the verdict of the people on this subject rather than the verdict of the Purdie Commission. They seem to have got it all right. They started out "to hang something on the Grits," but the people of Manitoba had other ideas where it ought to be hung. To change the figure, they brought up their forty-two centimetre gun and it back-fired.

The fourth and last phase of the campaign was the eleventh hour repentance of the Conservative party and the pure-as-driven-snow platform they put together. They shot the Robin crowd out faster than the whale did Jonah, but all these good works came too late. The Manitoba people look about as much stock in the platform as they did in the corporation lawyer, pious and rich, who had been temporarily detached from Federal politics as the leader of Gideon's band. It was a matter of comment that neither Sir James nor his lieutenant, Mr. Sharpe, were what you might call genuine altruists. They had not dropped the substance for the shadow, Sir James having been promised the lieutenant-governorship and Mr. Sharpe one of the nine vacant places in the Senate. As they stood to gain, win or lose, Manitoba had no compunction about handing it to them good and plenty. The leader went down with the rank and file—a slight accent on the word "rank"—please—and Sir James and his lieutenant will presently enter into their rewards, said rewards being much better than anything a party lost in the wilderness can offer them.

From all of which it appears that the Hon. Robert fought a stubborn battle. It is no reproach of him that the stars were against him. When the dam breaks no one man can hold the flood back. It's too big a job even for Bob Rogers. Incidentally most of his hopes were swept away by the defeat. What Winnipeg did to his candidates beats anything in the way of stoning that Jerusalem ever did to the prophets.

Lisgar, where he might have expected to lay his head, turned out equally uncomfortable. As a Manitoba politician, it looks as if the Hon. Robert Rogers had no home left. It will be the Hon. Robert's sad duty to regret many things in his report to Premier Borden. One thing he will regret is that his ambition to become High Commissioner in London goes glimmering, but he will probably leave that out of his report. Another regret will be that he seems to have lost his hold in Manitoba, but that will not cause Premier Borden as much regret as it does the Hon. Robert. There is really no reason why Manitoba should have more than one member in the Dominion Cabinet, and as Dr. Roche is a quiet, inoffensive and useful statesman, who has never done anything, and therefore invites no remarks, he will perhaps be enough.

People who put two and two together have not failed to notice the two who went together to England—Premier Borden and R. B. Bennett, M. P. for Calgary. Wherever honours have been descended on Premier Borden, there has R. B. Bennett been also to catch the drippings. Rumor has it that Premier Borden is grooming R. B. as Hon. Robert's successor. The member for Calgary has many advantages. He is young, and full of fire, possesses a high degree of eloquence, has been a lawyer for the C. P. R. and consequently has the railway situation at his finger ends, and has always been ambitious to enter the Federal Cabinet. He is rich enough to have ideals and his political past is comparatively unspotted. Moreover, he would represent Alberta and that extent would equalize the

distribution of Cabinet Ministers in the west.

The member for Calgary signaled his entrance to the House of Commons by leading a rebellion against further gifts to the C. N. R. and it looked for a time as if he was going to upset the cart. Having shown what he could do if he wanted, he became suddenly and eloquently silent and has not renewed the struggle since. Fortune brushes him with her wings.

**KAISER, THE BEAST
OF REVELATIONS**

A Biblical student has discovered proof that the "beast" of Revelations is actually the Kaiser, and that the war he has provoked is to last for three and one-half years.

The proof is based on the 13th chapter of Revelations. Verses 4 and 5 say: "And they worshipped the beast, saying, 'Who is able to make war with him?' And there was given unto him a mouth speaking great things and blasphemies; and power was given unto him to continue forty and two months." Here we have a fairly recognizable portrait of the Kaiser, and a statement of the war's duration. But the clinching evidence is in verse 18: "Here is wisdom. Let him that hath understanding count the number of a man; six hundred, three score and six."

But how does this number 666 fit the Kaiser? This is very simple. Listen! Give each letter in Kaiser its alphabetical number. A is the first letter in the alphabet; B is the second; C is the third, and so on.

Place beside each alphabetical number the number which is the total number of letters in the word "Kaiser" (6). Add the result. Here it is worked out for you:

K-11 add 6 115
A-1 add 6 16
I-9 add 6 96
S-19 add 6 196
E-5 add 6 56
R-18 add 6 186

Total 666

"And this number is six hundred, three score and six."

**THE MARIE ANTOINETTE
OF GREECE**

In Athens is to be unlocked the Balkan question that now constitutes the "crux" of the situation. It would have been unlocked some months ago but for the fact of the Grecian king's consort being the sister of the German Emperor. The historic case of Solomon himself is illustrative, proverbially, of the danger of "strange wives." The present war has been illuminative of the danger of marrying heads of states to German princesses; and there is no doubt but that a useful lesson will be put to heart for the future. The present position in Greece has its analogue in the France of 1792. Then—as we now know—Queen Marie Antoinette (an Austrian princess by birth) secretly despatched to France's Austrian and Prussian invaders the news of the French government's military preparations. The natural result was a series of military disasters for France, which culminated in a violent revolution, the commitment of the King and Queen of France to prison, and their speedy execution—not to mention the establishment of a French republic. King Constantine's consort, has for some time past been attempting to play the dangerous part of a Grecian Marie Antoinette. Woman-like, she has quite forgotten the revolution which expelled Otto I. in 1862. Headless of the past, it will be well for her and her royal husband if her intrigues with Berlin do not overturn the throne they at present occupy. It is common knowledge that the fall of M. Venizelos last spring was simply due to the fact that he was ready to declare for the Allies and throw the well-trained and intrepid army of Greece into the ranks of the general crusade of civilization. The recent elections returned the Cretan statesman in triumph; and the world only awaits his formal assumption of power to behold a position taken up by Greece which will set the attitude of the Balkan powers beyond all question of surmise.

TODAY!

By Douglas Malloch.

Here is a poem that the greatest of all critics has called good—the critic whose name is Demos. The people like this poem; it has appeared in big and little newspapers in every corner of the world where English is spoken. It has been credited to various English and American authors. We are glad, in quoting it here, to give the credit to the poet, to whom the credit belongs. The first appearance of the homespun classic was, we believe, in the American Lumberman (Chicago).

Sure, this world is full of trouble—
I ain't said it ain't.
Lord! I've had enough an' doubt,
Reason for complaint.
Rain, an' storm have come to fret me,
Skies are often gray;
Thorns an' brambles have beset me
On the road—but, say,
Ain't it fine today?

What's the use of always weepin',
Makin' trouble last?
What's the use of always keepin'
Thinkin' of the past?
Each must have his tribulation,
Water with his wine.
Life ain't no celebration.
Trouble! It had mine—
But today is fine.

It's today that I am livin',
Not a month ago,
Havin' losin', takin', givin',
As time wills it so.
Yesterday a cloud of sorrow
Fell across the way;
It may rain again tomorrow,
It may rain—but, say,
Ain't it fine today?

**TO STOP TOBACCO
HABIT**

As many tobacco users have expressed themselves as desirous of stopping the habit, if a reasonable cure could be found, we present the following solution for stopping the cigarette and tobacco habit, a solution which has been found to obtain the desired results without the least harm to the patient. Of course where poison is battled with poison it is better to have a doctor to administer the necessary dose. A mouth wash or gargle, consisting of one-fourth of one per cent. nitrate of silver, has invaluable effects. Any druggist or physician can give you this at small cost. For children it may be safer for the physician to apply the solution with a camel's hair brush. We are fighting poison with poison, although this is a very dilute solution. It should be used preferably after meals, once or twice a day for two or three days, and then omitted for a few days. If needed repeat as before.

The solution is tasteless when applied to the mouth as above, but when tobacco, smoke or kaff comes in contact with it the result is an intolerable and offensive taste that will discourage anyone from the use of tobacco. With this, Dr. D. H. Kress, of Chicago, recommends the use of a fruit diet, and the eating of apples, oranges, or lemons, when the demand of the appetite is the strongest. Also he suggests the avoiding of highly seasoned food and various exciting condiments, and advises the chewing of gentian root to help save oil, or cheat, or satisfy the misguided appetite.

A determined resolution on the part of the smoker to stop the habit is however better than any preventive, and the world can learn that the person who cures himself in this way has the courage to carry out his resolution.

**BELGIANS ARRESTED
FOR SHOWING GRIEF**

London, Aug. 23.—A despatch to the Exchange Telegraph Company from Amsterdam today says: "Persons arriving from Brussels report that there were 200 arrests yesterday of Belgians who were demonstrating their grief on the anniversary of the German occupation. Places of amusement that had been closed as a sign of sorrow were forcibly reopened. Those arrested were mainly women and children."



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THE WHITE STAR LINER "ARABIC" TORPEDOED BY SUBMARINE

London, Aug. 20.—The big White Star liner steamer Arabic, formerly a favorite ship of the Liverpool-Boston service, but which on her present trip was on the way to New York, was torpedoed and sunk by a German submarine at 9.16 o'clock Tuesday morning, southeast of Fastnet. The steamer, according to a statement of the White Star line, was attacked without warning, and went down in 10 minutes. Of the 424 persons on board—181 passengers and 242 members of the crew—32 are missing and are believed to have perished. Most of those who have not been accounted for belong to the crew. Only six of the passengers are reported missing.

Whether any of those not accounted for are Americans has not yet been determined, but it is believed that a few citizens of the United States are on board, 22 being in the second cabin and four in the steerage. The Arabic carried no first-class passengers, having lately been turned into a second-class liner.

The survivors, who left the steamer in the ship's boats and were picked up later by passing vessels, arrived at Queenstown tonight. They are being accommodated by the White Star line in hotels and boarding houses in the little town which so short a time ago cared for the survivors and the dead of the Lusitania.

Details of the sinking of the Arabic are lacking, but that the loss of life was not greater doubtless was due to the fact that the weather was fine and that steamers plying the German submarine zone now keep their boats swung out, and otherwise are prepared for emergencies.

The torpedo that sank the Arabic struck her on the starboard side, one hundred feet from her stern. The vessel had left Liverpool Wednesday afternoon and had taken a southerly course, well off the Irish coast, doubtless with a view to avoiding the submarine zone which frequent the waters near the shore. When some fifty miles west of where the Lusitania was sunk in May the German underwater boat rose to the surface and launched a torpedo. The marksmanship of the Germans, as in the case of the Lusitania, was deadly accurate, and like the Lusitania the big liner quickly settled and shortly disappeared from view.

Some of the survivors, according to reports received here, say that they had just witnessed the torpedoing of a British steamer, presumably the Arabic, and that this had caused great alarm on board the Arabic. In their fright the passengers had rushed for life preservers and had barely adjusted them when the German submarine surfaced and fired against the vessel's side.

Ten life boats and a number of life rafts were quickly got over the side of the steamer, and into these a large number of passengers and members of the crew scrambled. Many of the passengers, however, fell into the water but they got hold of the rafts and clung to them and later were rescued. One man fell into the sea and screamed pitifully for help. The weather and tidal conditions being favorable a two sailors swam to her assistance and succeeded in lifting her upon a raft.

Among those who were rescued were Captain Will Finch, commander of the Arabic, the chief engineer, the surgeon, the purser, the assistant purser, the chief steward and the third class steward. Third Engineer Lugon is among the missing.

One of the passengers on board was Kenneth Douglas, a known English actor. Mr. Douglas was on the Lusitania when she was sunk followed him again today, for he is among the survivors.

When the news of the sinking of the Arabic reached London late this afternoon it created a tremendous sensation.

The first reports stated that it was feared a large number of the passengers had been lost. Crowds soon gathered at the White Star offices making anxious enquiries as to friends and relatives who had taken passage on board the Arabic. Hearing that the news was shortly by wireless, however, it was to the effect that some fifteen or sixteen boats and life rafts had left the steamer safely and been picked up and were be-

ing towed into Queenstown. Later private telegrams brought news from most of the passengers that they were safe, although some of them were injured.

Captain Finch was formerly in the Pacific mail services, but for some years has been in command of the Arabic. The steamer is the largest yet sunk by the Germans, with the exception of the Lusitania.

New York, Aug. 20.—Under the caption "A Deliberately Unfriendly Act," the New York Tribune says, editorially: "In every detail the German attack upon the Arabic fulfills President Wilson's definition of an act 'deliberately unfriendly' to the United States."

"Since this is the case only one road remains open to Mr. Wilson, there is only one course that he can follow with dignity and with honor. Without delay, he must take any steps necessary, whatever, to secure the German ambassador in Washington should receive his passports, the American ambassador in Berlin should be recalled."

"It is time to have done with a nation which has repudiated every scrap of international law. It is time to have done with a state which has adopted a policy which is alike a challenge to humanity and a negation of all that civilization means."

"We do not know whether more American lives have been lost or not. But what difference can it make? If the would-be murderers miss, if his bullet goes astray, does society less certainly incarcerate him? It is not the fault of the German commander that every American on the Arabic was not drowned. All that the assassin could do was done. All that the butcher could do to make the massacre complete was done. If he spared Americans, it was chance alone."

"If the time has come now to act. To talk further is to encourage not avoid murder. It is to compound with infamy and to continue relations with savagery."

"It is time to have done with a nation which has repudiated every scrap of international law. It is time to have done with a state which has adopted a policy which is alike a challenge to humanity and a negation of all that civilization means."

STRONG CONTRAST TO FOE'S METHODS

Copenhagen, Aug. 19.—German cheers for men in the British navy is an unusual war incident reported by the captain and crew of the German trawler, Gudrun, of Altona, which has just arrived at Esbros.

The captain relating the experiences of the trawler, said that the Gudrun was stopped in the North Sea by a British squadron. He promptly got his boats ready and distributed life belts, believing his ship was certain to be sunk.

When the British seamen reached the trawler the captain begged for time to take to the boats, and admit that he was staggered at the short and pointed reply: "You can take the whole ship, we shall not harm you." The captain adds that the British left amid the hearty cheers of the greatly relieved Germans.

WHITE STAR LINER BOVIC TORPEDOED

New York, Aug. 20.—Advices received here today being a report that the White Star liner Bovic has been torpedoed and sunk by a German submarine.

The Bovic has been employed in the Australian service. She was a vessel of 6,500 tons.

London, Aug. 20, 2.36 p.m.—The Swansea Leader reports that the British steamship New York City has been sunk. The crew of the vessel has been saved.

Queenstown, Aug. 20, 4.10 p.m.—A report was circulated here today that the White Star liner Lapland had been sunk. There was no confirmation of this report, and it is considered probable that the Lapland was confused with the British steamer New York City, torpedoed yesterday, whose crew was landed here today.

The Lapland, a Red Star liner, under charter to the White Star line, sailed from New York on August 12 for Liverpool. She is due in Liverpool late today or early tomorrow.

STEAMER METAGAMA HAS REACHED BRITISH PORT

Ottawa, Aug. 19.—The steamship Metagama, which came from Canada is reported by cable to have arrived safely at a British port today. The Metagama had on board the fifth and seventh field artillery brigades, an army medical corps detail of six officers and 104 non-commissioned officers and men, a detail of the Winnipeg Highlanders consisting of two officers and 100 men, and eleven officers and ten non-commissioned officers and men of various other units.

BRITISH ORDERS OF WAR SUPPLIES REACH BIG SUM

Ottawa, Aug. 15.—Orders placed in Canada by the British Government in reference to war supplies and now executed or under execution total the vast amount of \$230,000,000, according to an official statement issued today, in which are given details of the different articles purchased and their amounts.

The trade and commerce department is also collecting information as to orders placed in the Dominion by the other allies. While it is possible to obtain statistics as to supplies directly purchased there is much difficulty in coming at even an approximate value in connection with the large amount of indirect buying done here, but the data will be collected if possible.

Orders for munitions of war placed in this country by Britain, according to the statement, total \$188,183,180. Orders for leather goods, timber, and miscellaneous stores amount to \$6,142,205. Some \$10,665,490 of clothing and textiles has been ordered here. As regards food and forage the total is \$23,397,386, and wagons, etc., to the amount of \$925,506 have been purchased in the Dominion. A great part of these orders has already been shipped and paid for, while a larger part is still under contract for delivery.

PROHIBITION IN BRITISH COLUMBIA

Vancouver, Aug. 22.—On Monday Sir Richard McBride will forward to the secretaries of the Prohibition League and the body of business and financial men who respectively had interviews with the provincial executive council, the decision of the government in regard to the representations made about prohibition.

The Prohibition League asked in specific terms for prohibition until after the war, with no reservation to the present order of things until a referendum shall have been taken. Certain business and financial men urged that the government should not take this step, on the ground that to do so would add greatly to the burden which the business communities of the province are carrying at the present time.

The decision of the government will be found to be a negative one, so far as the request that prohibition should be made immediately effective is concerned, but a referendum will be favored so that public opinion may be thoroughly tested on the important issue.

KITCHENER AND MILLER AND HAD A BUSY VISIT

British Headquarters, in France, Aug. 19, via London.—Field Marshal Earl Kitchener, the British Secretary of State for War, and Alexandre Millerand, the French minister of war, who were here as the guests of Sir John French, commander-in-chief of the British forces on the continent, have completed a four-day tour of inspection of the British and French fronts, the second one they have made.

Earl Kitchener visited points which his time did not permit him to reach on his previous tour. Wherever the two war ministers arrived and departed punctually on the minute, and the crowded programme of these re-

sponsible heads of the two armies, such as, for example, examining the following: 3.45 p.m., inspect a battalion of engineers; 4.15 p.m., inspect a regiment of Canadians; 4.45 p.m., inspect hospitals for convalescents; 5.00 p.m., inspect divisions of commanders of certain army corps.

The war ministers examined various types of mortars and various types of field guns, and the divisions was inspected, and Earl Kitchener publicly presented the British distinguished service order, sent by King George to Captain Dounay, a French army officer, and side to M. Millerand, as a reward for the part that officer had played in his important diplomatic and military role in co-operating with the allied governments and co-ordinating the work of the allied armies.

The tall figure of Earl Kitchener, clad in khaki and with a blaze of colors on his breast, and the sturdy form of the French minister in his civilian clothes, made a striking contrast as the two men stood side by side and reviewed crack regiments of the British army as the troops marched past.

CANADIAN UNIVERSITY MEN IN THE FRONT LINE TRENCHES

London, Aug. 17.—A batch of McGill and Saskatchewan university men, who enlisted as reinforcements to the Princess Patricia's, have been under fire. A corporal from Regina writes from France: "We are billeted in a house three miles behind the trenches. We were in the front line from Monday night to Friday night. We go in for four days and then out for four. Since leaving England we have been nine days in the rest camp and five in bivouacking camp with other of the Pats. The trenches we go to are well built and more comfortable than most. They are 300 to 400 yards from the Germans. There is very little doing. A few shells fall each day behind our lines."

GERMAN CARRIED BRIDGE PICTURES

Brighton, Ont., Aug. 19.—A German named Leib was arrested here, yesterday, and taken to the detention camp at Kingston. Leib had been in town several days under the name of Lee, and had been boarding at a private house in the village. On Sunday night he went to Charlotte, N.Y., on the steamer Caspian, but was turned back by United States authorities, who notified this port to examine him on his return. On examination he said he was a German who had been in Canada three years and gave him a business as that of a traveling photographer. He had a number of post card views and several photographs he had taken. All the pictures were of bridges, etc., and he was different from the Belleville bridge. He had visited the lake shore towns surrounding here and several small places to the north.

FRENCH DESTROY HUN BATTERIES

Paris, Aug. 18.—The French war office, this afternoon, gave out a statement reading: "There has been reported only artillery engagements in the sectors to the north of Arras and between the rivers Somme and Oise near Roye and Lassigny."

"There was fighting, yesterday, in the Argonne, at Haute Chevauchee, at Fontaine Aux Charnes and in the forest of Cheppy. Bombardment, yesterday, of German positions near the Linge, destroyed two heavy batteries and caused the explosion of ammunition."

"On the crest of the Soudernach, heavy and violent counter-attacks during the night against the position taken by us yesterday were completely repulsed and we took about fifty prisoners."

All indications point to Germany getting "W. F. E." in an overwhelming measure before very long. It was a bad Saturday and Sunday for the Huns on both sea and land, and still "there's more to follow."

Italy declares war on Turkey. Japan promises more active assistance to Russia.

TOTAL CANADIAN PRISONERS GIVEN AS 4,305

London, Aug. 18.—Returns received today give the total of Canadian prisoners of war in all parts of Germany up to last week at 4,305. Six hundred and thirty-six are at Gelsen, 168 at Hannover, 157 at Ohrdruf, and 14 at Oberhausen. The remainder are distributed in Belgium and Northwest Germany.

L. I. D. No. 401

A meeting of the Council of L. I. D. 401 was held in McKinnon Bldg. last evening, on Saturday, Aug. 14, 1915.

Councillors present: Wm. Ellenburg, Div. No. 2 (Chairman); S. Sande, Div. No. 3; E. Randall, Div. No. 4; B. F. Austin, Div. No. 5.

Minutes of last meeting accepted as read.

The Secretary was instructed to offer Mr. M. Hey his tax receipt for this year for a piece of land of not more than half an acre for a diversion in the road on N. W. 340-5-5.

The following resolution, received from the L. I. D. 191, was approved by the Council:

"That we, the Council of this district, petition the Government of Alberta to amend the Municipal Act, L. I. D. Acts, to provide for lands held under grazing lease or permit, also timber permits from the Government of Canada, being subject to the same tax as other lands."

Mr. A. N. McKinnon's bill for acting secretary, from Jan. 1st till April 17th, was laid over till next meeting.

Moved by Austin, seconded by Sande, that secretary make arrangements to have the alleyway behind Mr. Foster's barn in the village of Leslieville cleared and send the bill to Mr. Foster.

The secretary was instructed to write to the secretary of L. I. D. 342, asking the Council of that district to help to repair the correction line between the two districts, the Council of this district having spent \$350 on this road this season.

The following bills were passed and ordered paid:

Stamps, stationery, \$6.75.
H. McLeod, repairing plow, Div. No. 5, \$1.00.
H. McLeod, repairing plow, \$4.00.
Sestrup, repairing grader, \$4.00.

Moved by Austin, seconded by Sande, that the following work sheets be passed:

Work sheet No. 35, Div. No. 1, \$46.75.
Work sheet No. 36, Div. No. 2, \$88.00.
Work sheet No. 37, Div. No. 2, \$91.00.
Work sheet No. 38, Div. No. 2, \$132.00.
Work sheet No. 39, Div. No. 2, \$139.00.
Work sheet No. 40, Div. No. 2, \$154.00.
Work sheet No. 41, Div. No. 2, \$66.00.
Work sheet No. 42, Div. No. 3, \$114.00.
Work sheet No. 43, Div. No. 4, \$158.50.
Work sheet No. 44, Div. No. 5, \$131.50.

The secretary was instructed to write to the Deputy Minister of Municipal Affairs, asking him if men that have enlisted are exempt from paying taxes.

Moved by Sande, seconded by Randall, that meeting adjourn, next meeting to be held Saturday, Nov. 27.

A. SIM, Sec. Treas.

ZEPPELINS KILL 10 IN RAID ON BRITISH COAST

London, Aug. 10.—The outskirts of London were raided last night by Zeppelins. Ten persons were killed. The damage to property was not important. One Zeppelin is believed to have been hit.

A Central News dispatch from Amsterdam says four Zeppelins were sighted passing over the islands of Vlieland and Wieringer, off the Netherlands coast. The dirigibles were sailing from the east in the direction of the English coast. The hour of their appearance is not stated.

THE SUPREME COURT OF ALBERTA 1915

Sittings of the Supreme Court of Alberta, Appellate Division, and for the trial of causes, Civil and Criminal, and for the hearing of motions and other civil business, will be held at the following times and places for the fall of 1915. When the date set for the opening of a Court or a Sitting is a holiday, such Court or Sitting shall commence on the day following such holiday.

Sittings of the Supreme Court, Appellate Division—
Edmonton—Third Tuesday in September.
Calgary—Second Tuesday in November.

For Trial of Civil Non-Jury Causes—
Edmonton and Calgary—Third Monday in September and each Monday thereafter except during vacation.

For Trial of Civil Jury Causes—
Edmonton and Calgary—Second Tuesday in November.

For Trial of all Criminal Causes—
Edmonton and Calgary—First Tuesday in October.

Wetaskiwin—First Tuesday in October.
Stettler—Third Tuesday in October.

Red Deer—Third Tuesday in September.
Medicine Hat—Fourth Tuesday in October.

Macleod—First Tuesday in November.
Lethbridge—Third Tuesday in September.

For Trial of all Civil Causes—
Wetaskiwin—Fifth Tuesday in November.
Stettler—Second Tuesday in December.

Red Deer—Fourth Tuesday in November.
Medicine Hat—First Tuesday in December.

Macleod—First Tuesday in December.
Lethbridge—Fourth Tuesday in November.

Dated at Edmonton, Alberta, this 27th day of July, 1915.
G. P. OWEN FENWICK,
Acting Deputy Attorney General.

Lacombe 2nd Hand Store

I buy and sell second-hand goods.

I handle Bankrupt Stock—Clothing, Hardware, Furniture, Beds, Springs and Mattresses, the Famous Monarch line of Stoves and Ranges, Cooking Utensils, Trunks and Valises, Galvanized and Enamelware, Sewing Machines, Guns and Ammunitions, Phonographs and Records, Musical Instruments of all kinds, and Jewelry. Real Estate bought and sold. Get my prices before buying.

O. BOODE, Nanton St.

EDWIN H. JONES

Barriester, Solicitor and Notary

P. O. Box 148 Phone No. 19
Office Denike Block, Barnett Ave.

Magnet Lodge No. 12 I. O. O. F.

Meets in Masonic Hall, Lacombe, every Thursday evening at 8 o'clock. Visiting brothers always welcome.—F. H. Schooley, N. G., Geo. Baker, R. S.

The Store
with the
Best Values

THE LEADING STORE

The Store
with the
Right Prices

Great Reduction on All Summer Goods

Ladies Summer Underwear

Regular 15c on sale 2 for.....	25c
" 30c for.....	15c
" 25c 2 for.....	35c
" 35c for.....	25c
" 50c for.....	35c
" 65c for.....	45c
" 75c for.....	50c

Ladies' Combinations

Reg 65c on sale.....45c	Reg \$1.25 on sale.....90c
Reg 75c on sale.....50c	Reg 1.50 on sale.....1.15
Reg \$1 on sale.....90c	

Ladies' House Dresses

3 doz. Ladies' House Dresses, all sizes, special value, regular to \$1.75 on sale.....\$1.00

Ladies' Hose

10 doz. of Ladies' Hose in black, all sizes, 2 pair for.....25c

Ladies' Pumps and Slippers

We are showing a good assortment of Patent Pumps and Low Shoes at a greatly reduced price. Regular to \$4.00 on sale.....\$2.65

Ladies' Low Shoes

3 doz. pair of Ladies' Dongola and Gunmetal Slippers, well made, extra good fitting, regular \$2.50 for.....\$1.75

Corsets

2 doz. pair Corsets, extra good value, fine fitting, sizes from 19 to 24, regular \$2.00 for.....\$1.25

Prints! Prints!

500 yds of Grafton best English Prints in light colors, good fast color, on sale 2 yds for.....25c

Ladies' White Wear

We are still continuing our sale on White Wear. It will pay you to buy now.

Men's and Boys' Balbriggan Underwear

Men's Balbriggan Vests and Drawers, now per suit.....	75c
Men's Balbriggan Combinations, now per suit.....	75c
Men's Spring Needle Combinations, now per suit.....	90c
Men's Merino Underwear, were \$1.25, now.....	90c
Boys' separate Balbriggan Underwear, per suit.....	50c
Boys' Balbriggan Combinations, per suit.....	50c

Men's Straw Hats

\$1.75 quality now.....	\$1.00	\$1.00 and \$1.25 quality now.....	75c
1.50 quality now.....	90c	75c quality now.....	40c
Common Straws from 10c to 50c, were 20c to 65c.			

20 per cent off on all Summer Gloves—
Horsehide, Reindeer Buck, Genuine Buck, Buck Tan, Muleskin and Pigskin
A large lot of \$1.25 and \$1.50 Shirts, slightly soiled, while they last.....50c
Fancy Vests, small sizes—34, 35, 36—worth from \$2.25 to \$4.50.....50c
Boys' Suits, sizes 23, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, any of them worth \$4.50 to \$6.00, now.....\$2.95
A special buy in 50c Ties for.....25c
35c Holeproof Hosiery in assorted colors.....25c

GROCERY DEPARTMENT---Now is the time to buy your Preserving Fruit. Fresh shipment of all kinds of Fruits daily: Peaches, Plums, Pears, Apples, Prunes. A large assortment to choose from.

Agent for
the New Idea
Patterns

A. M. Campbell Lacombe

We carry a full
range of Hardware
at
the Lowest Prices

Going to Buy a Watch?

There is no better way to protect yourself against future embarrassment than to purchase the watch from the store that you know to be absolutely reliable. Back of every watch sold over the Hotson counter, stands the Hotson guarantee. You can have no stronger protection than this. And the assortment of admirable case designs in standard makes, shown here, is large enough to satisfy the most exacting. The prices, you will consider, present rare good values.

"Five Feet Past the Entrance of the Royal Bank"

PAUL HOTSON

Jeweler and Optician. Issuer of Marriage Licenses
Royal Bank Building Barnett Ave., Lacombe

Items of Interest Locally

W. E. Lord and wife, of Red Deer, visited here this week.

W. S. Mooney, of Edmonton, spent a couple of days in Lacombe this week.

Found, on the road, a wagon entourage. Owner can obtain same at The Guardian office.

Miss Bertha Clark, Edmonton; Messrs. F. L. Roberts and F. W. Fowler, are the guests of Mr. and Mrs. I. F. Roberts for a few days.

The new No. 9 Oliver, the most up to date thing in typewriters, is now on the market. Investigate its merits and you will buy it.

Frizzell & Gunn are now located in their new rooms in the Elliott Block. The O. K. barber shop will also be in the new quarters in this block before the first of September.

This week there has been a noticeable thinning out of the summer resorters at Gull Lake, many families having to return to their homes on account of the opening of schools.

The Lacombe Marble Co. have rented the building lately occupied by the Winters Livery for a Monumental Factory, and will

have their stock in by the beginning of the week.

In the semi-finals for the provincial baseball championship the Lacombe Advertisers lost both games to the dordue Bearcats, of Edmonton, the score running up into large figures, just like it used to "in the days of real sport."

No person is entitled to a farmer's license to hunt, tag game, or exempt from the necessity of purchasing a resident's Bird and Game License to hunt game birds who does not reside on his farm, or who is not the son of a farmer or a member of such farmer's family residing with him on his farm.

Mrs. Thos. Talbot, Mrs. R. J. Scott, and Miss Mae Talbot went to Calgary on Sunday to bid good-bye to Miss Louise Talbot, of Victoria, B.C., who is on her way to England as one of the nurses with the British Columbia base hospital unit. The best wishes of her many Lacombe friends go with her in this noble work.

FEW RECENT HAPPENINGS

Germans beaten in naval battle in the Baltic.

British submarine sinks German battleship Moltke in the Baltic.

Turkish collier torpedoed by British submarine in Sea of Marmora.

British seaplane drops a bomb on a Turkish transport, sinking her.

French torpedo boats sink a German torpedo boat destroyed off Ostend.

SUCCESSFUL FAIR

The Exhibition Association has never held a more successful fair than the one held this week. The weather was all that could be asked and the attendance was very good—much better than the average Alberta district fair this year. The exhibits were good in all lines, the large showing of cattle, swine, sheep and poultry being particularly worthy of mention. Many good horses were also shown though some of the classes were not as well filled as they might have been.

The exhibits of grains, grasses, vogue tables, cut flowers, art, fancy work and cookery were all fine. The Lacombe Experimental Farm also had a most interesting exhibit. The races and other amusement features were good, and the Midway seemed to have lost none of its attractiveness for the crowd. We will endeavor to publish a list of the prize winners in our next issue.

FINE FLOCK WILL GO TO LACOMBE RANCH

Messrs. Wade and Jack, the well-known stock agents of Calgary, report having purchased from P. M. Bredt, of the Golden West Bakraggan ranch, Calgary, on behalf of A. W. Sharp, the well-known sheep breeder of Lacombe, 130 head of pedigree Shropshire sheep, including 64 thoracic young ewes, 25 ewe lambs, 29 ram lambs, and eight shearing rams. This comprises the entire Shropshire flock of the Bakraggan ranch, and not only contains the breeding flock, but the whole of the prize winners which have been exhibited at all

the leading fairs throughout the west.

This is one of the most important sheep sales that has taken place in the province for some time. Mr. Sharp will ship the flock north at an early date, and the farmers in the Lacombe district should feel highly elated to know that prize-winning sheep directly from their province are being brought into the neighborhood.

THEY WOULD GET THROUGH BULGARIA

Nish, Servia, Aug. 25.—Further skirmishes between the Austrians and Servians have marked the resumption of hostilities on this front. The following official statement was given out here today:
"On August 22, by infantry fire, we prevented the enemy from fortifying himself on the left bank of the Save, in the neighborhood of Orachalz and Drenatz."

"On the same evening one of our batteries shelled a hostile detachment near Bortza and a battery of the enemy which at that moment was going into action."

London, Aug. 26.—Telegraphing from Bucharest, the Balkan correspondent of the Times says reports have been received here from many quarters to the effect that the Austro-German forces which are being concentrated along the northern bank of the Danube for the projected invasion of Servia, will enter that country through Bulgarian territory, via Widin, Beogradskia and Sofia.

MACHINERY SHORTAGE

Lethbridge, Aug. 21.—There is likely to be a shortage of unders in Southern Alberta. The In-

ternational and other companies cannot keep up with the demand. Many farmers are paying cash. The International distributing house here says cash business is eight times greater than last year. They have shipped two million pounds of binder twine over their territory in Southern Alberta along the Crow's Nest and south to the border.

BORN

GARLAND.—At Lacombe, on Aug. 18th, to Mr. and Mrs. Delmar Garland, a daughter.
HAMPTON.—At Lacombe, on Aug. 20th, to Mr. and Mrs. James Hampton, a daughter.

XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX
x QUESTION OF PAYING x
x WIVES NOT DECIDED x
x Thoburn Allen, secretary x
x of the patriotic fund, stated x
x that the committee, which x
x would decide as to whether x
x or not the wives of soldiers x
x would receive payment x
x while the husbands were x
x harvesting, had not yet de- x
x cided upon the question. x
x The committee will meet x
x soon and settle the point. x
x
XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX

PUBLIC NOTICE

A Sitting of the District Court will be held at Lacombe on Wednesday, September 1st, commencing at 10 o'clock a.m.
Dated at Edmonton, August 20th, 1915
G. P. OWEN FERRICK,
Acting Deputy Attorney General.